

REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

OCT 16 1923

Dated at Washington D C

October 16, 19 23

Register of Copyrights,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named,
deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright protection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and 60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of one or both of the deposited copies of the
FORD EDUCATIONAL LIBRARY, Industrial
Geography FILM, Release #80, entitled "POTTERY" (2 Prints
^{and}
1 Case)

deposited in the Office on this date and registered
under Class XXc., No. ©ClM 2332

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send
the said copy or copies to me at the following address: WILL CALL

..... or

to

at

Signed FORD MOTOR COMPANY (Washington Branch)
(Claimant of Copyright)
Chief Clerk.

(Sept., 1922-500)

RECEIVED ABOVE FILM:

FORD MOTOR COMPANY:

Per C. Poore

OCT 16 1923

Release No. 80.

MAIN TITLE:

"POTTERY"

Produced and Distributed by Ford
Motion Picture Laboratories
Copyrighted 1923 by Ford Motor Company.

SUB-TITLES:

1. The dawn of history is revealed by the pottery of the primitive races. A cliff dweller's bowl.
2. An Egyptian vase as old as the Pyramids.
3. The Egyptians used the potter's wheel.
4. The Pueblo Indians making pottery by hand as the cliff dweller's did.
5. The materials used in modern pottery.
6. Grinding and mixing the clays.
7. In the mixing tanks, water is added until the clay is liquid.
8. This is clay "slip" -
9. The liquid clay passing over large magnets which remove the minerals that discolor the pottery.
10. Filtering the liquid through cloth. The fine smooth clay remains in large circular discs.
11. Cutting and kneading the clay discs into rolls for the potter.
12. Kneading the clay by hand.
13. Artistic skill shapes the vase.
14. Producing an even surface.
15. On the moist clay of the vase a decoration is made. Then it receives the first firing.
16. For firing, all pottery is placed in saggars.
17. Each kiln is fired for 55 hours.
18. Removing the saggars from the kiln. The pottery, white and porous is called bisque. Inspecting.
19. Dipping into the glaze - a solution of white lead, borax and silica. The pottery is fired again.
20. Dishes are molded, only the finest pottery is hand-made. For a plate, the clay is flattened on the mold.

(#80 - - - - Pottery)

21. The bottom of the plate is formed on the potter's wheel.
22. The plates in the mold are carried to the stove room to dry.
23. For a bowl, the clay is placed in the mold on the potter's wheel. Shaping the inside.
24. Shaving the outside to a uniform thickness.
25. Shaping a small platter by hand.
26. Putting handles on cups.
27. The thinnest and finest of porcelains are cast. Molding a pitcher.
28. The mold, of plaster of Paris, absorbs enough of the moisture in 15 minutes to produce the following result.
29. Drying the pitchers.
30. Carrying the saggars into the kiln for firing.
31. Each kiln hold 2,000 saggars which are arranged so the heat circulates evenly.
32. Hand decorating.
33. The completed cup - thin and light.
34. "It is art which gives the value, and not the material."

THE END.

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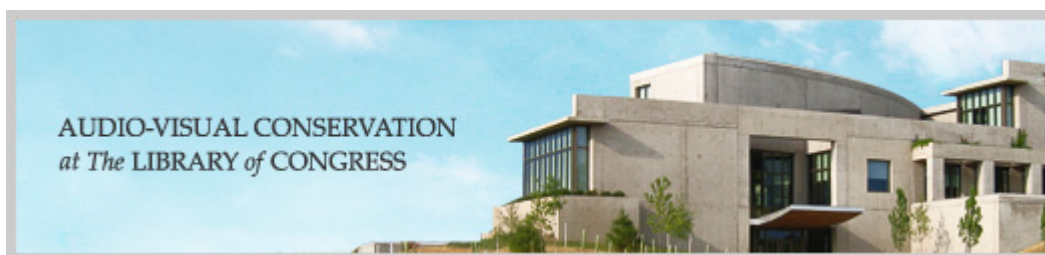
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